

Evan Collazo

Professor Anna Ho

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My Annotated Bibliography For My Research



This painting of the mongol of the song Dynasty during the mongol invasion of the region of Northwestern China back in 1274. This painting sfecifcally talks about the Battle of Yanglo where the mongols crossed the Yangtze River fighting the Song Dynasty. This painting from the mongol invasion is from a Persian historian named Rashid al-Din Hamadani born in 1247. He wrote a notable work of *Jāmi' al-Tawārīkh*. Jami talks about the mongol invasions. They would talk about the legacy of Genghis Khan how he formed the empire then started to invade and take over other places. He talks about how the mongols would

use fast cavalry tactics, and well rounded attacks on the enemies when they would battle them. The Mongols would use psychological warfare on their enemies.

Johnson, J. (2023, January 4). *Mongols in world history: Asia for educators*. Mongols in World History | Asia for Educators. <https://afe.easia.columbia.edu/mongols/china/china.htm>

What I have for my sources for my bibliography is one from the Warfare History Network. They are a great source for my information on the Mongol invasion. Warfare would talk about how the Mongol empire formed by Genhis Khan forming a bunch of tribes together to unite as a empire to take over the Land. During their Conquest they would go after Russian Siberia. They then would take Indian Territory. They then would siege them in the towns then burn them and loot them all. They would talk about how they would use a force far from the area and shoot a tsunami of arrows in the air. That way it would lead the enemy confused leading them to be distracted and then encircle themselves. That way they can trap them into the castle then burn the castle. This would lead them to have brutal victories in their major favor. According to Warfare History Network "The Mongols were not accustomed to being outnumbered. As nomadic warriors they traveled fast, in huge columns of superbly skilled cavalry, often separated by many miles but knit together by an intricate system of signal fires, smoke signals, and flags, and a gigantic camel-mounted kettledrum to sound the charge. They were used to coordinating their forces on small settlements or camps whose residents could not move with anything like the same speed or decisiveness. The Mongols were interested not in a fair fight, but a victorious one." This proves

Asia for Educators, C. U. (2026, March 11). *Mongols in world history: Asia for educators*. Mongols in World History | Asia for Educators. <https://afe.easia.columbia.edu/mongols/china/china.htm>

What was it like when the mongols ruled the Chinese. According to what we know coming from Afe.Easia.Columbia they say that the mongols treated them very well when ruling the Chinese in the West. They would help the peasants with their problems with their farming. By using their soldiers to help escort the peasants food. The Mongols ruling would also be using taxes to help give money to the peasants. The Mongols would make sure peasants can get help they need in order to grow the food they need to sell to everyone. They would use other taxes to make more programs to stop the people from stealing from them. The Mongols would also provide some compensation if the food got stolen. Mongols would also provide reserves for farmers during disasters like Floods, Droughts, War. According to Columbia

“These rural cooperatives had as their principle purpose the stimulation of agricultural production and the promotion of land reclamation. The village/cooperative leader had the task of guiding and helping his organization through everything from farming, planting trees, and opening up barren areas, to improving measures for flood control and increasing silk production. In addition, the cooperatives conducted a periodic census and assisted in surveillance over recalcitrant Chinese and other possible saboteurs of Mongol rule. They also served as a kind of charity granary to assist the unfortunate during poor harvests or droughts, providing food and other supplies to orphans, widows, and the elderly.

The Mongols also devised a fixed system of taxation for the peasants. Rather than having to anticipate unpredictable and extraordinary levies, as in the past system they had much resented, peasants under the Mongol system could know exactly how much would be required of them.” Columbia #4

Mongolian warfare. TOTA. (n.d.). <https://www.tota.world/article/1673/>

TOTA also talks about the psychological warfare with the mongols and their enemies. He would build pyramid of skulls to scare the enemy. Mongols would also form an army of the tens of thousands running at the armies. They were nomadic and cultivated fierce independence. They were make sure the mongol soldiers are well trained. They start training at the age of 3 for most soldiers. The mongols would also steal many of the knowledge from the besieged territories. According to TOTA “It was a common practice for the Mongols to put the bones of their enemies in pyramids to send a message to their potential or current enemies. [5]

The Mongols were nomadic and cultivated fierce independence. Each soldier was required to maintain their own equipment and be able to operate independently of supply lines and a higher command structure. Genghis organized the army into units of ten thousand under a general called a Tumen. Each unit was further subdivided into units of one hundred and finally squads of ten.[6] Not only did this afford the army enormous flexibility and adaptability, but the soldiers were unusually disciplined, well-trained, and well-equipped. Mongol soldiers began their training at age three, when their mothers tied them into a horse’s saddle until they could ride by themselves. At age five, they were taught how to shoot and practiced until they turned sixteen when they would be considered a fully-realized warrior.” TOTA #1

Mongolianz. (2024, June 13). You searched for *mongol+military+tactics:+strategies,+horsemen,+and+siege+warfare*.

<https://www.mongolianz.com/?s=Mongol%2BMilitary%2BTactics%3A%2BStrategies%2C%2BHorsemen%2C%2Band%2BSiege%2BWarfare>

Mongolianz would also talk about this as well. They would also talk about how the mongols used different tactics. They would use archery with precise accuracy. They would use horses to get their faster to fight the battle or to maneuver the enemy. This would confuse and distract the enemy as well. They would also do more battle planning with tactics like this. Making sure it was advanced for the type of battle for they would have a advantage of. This would also disorient the enemy and then they would have a advantage. ” **Integrated Command Structure:** At the heart of the Mongol military machine was a highly efficient and integrated command structure. Chinggis Khan and his successors, known as Khans, established a centralized chain of command, which allowed for rapid decision-making and swift communication across the vast empire. This structure ensured that orders and strategies were effectively communicated and executed, enabling the Mongols to act as a cohesive and coordinated force.

Diversionary Tactics: The Mongols often employed diversionary tactics to confuse and distract their enemies. They would intentionally create the appearance of a weak or vulnerable target, enticing the enemy to launch an attack. Meanwhile, a hidden main force would lie in wait, ready to ambush the unsuspecting enemy. These diversionary tactics effectively split and disoriented opposing forces, providing the Mongols with a significant advantage in battle.” Mongolianz #1-2 this refers the argument by being more descriptive about how they would use these tactics to their advantage.

The Mongol dynasty | asia society. (n.d.). <https://asiasociety.org/education/mongol-dynasty>

The Asian Society talks about what was under mongol rule after it was under new leadership. They talk about how the war was fought. With the Song Dynasty falling in 1279. The mongols now ruling under the city they have adopted many Chinese governing styles. The mongols also allowed the Muslim to help govern the city and allowed freedom of religion. The Ruler would also store extra food to prepare for famines because there was farms destroyed by the

fighting. They would work with the farmers to make extra food to prepare for famines. According Asia Society “Mongols could not have ruled China without the help of some of the Chinese elite and yet they were reluctant to use the Chinese, particular the Southern Song, in their government. Although Genghis Khan used some Chinese in lower positions in his government, he abolished the civil service exams, kept separate laws for Mongols and for the Chinese, and preferred to employ foreigners rather than Chinese in his bureaucracy as he thought they would be more trustworthy than the Chinese.

Kublai Khan wanted to support agriculture and he created an Office for Stimulation of Agriculture. Although many of his people wanted to establish the herding way of life inside the wall, in 1262 he passed an edict prohibiting the nomads' animals from roaming on farm land. He filled grain storage areas in case of future famines, especially in the north where lands had been damaged by constant fighting. The capital had 58 granaries which stored 145,000 shih (one shih = 133 lbs). Marco Polo said he fed 30,000 poor people every day in the capital. He organized the farmers into groups called she. Each she was composed of 50 families.” Asia #1-2 This proves my argument on how the mongols would govern using the Chinese governing styles.